ANARCHY!

Bold Attempt on Chief Justice Waite's Life.

Seeking Revenge for the Opinion He Gave.

Infernal Machine Sent Him Through the Mail.

Unsuspecting, It is Opened at the Dinner Table.

Providentially the Power of the Instrument is Broken.

Connection Severed in Canceling the Postage Stamps.

The Tube Filled With Liquid and Giant Powder.

The Package Was Malled in This

Whether there may be a group of anarch-ists at the national capital or whether the anarchists have emissaries here bent on ex-terminating the Supreme Court of the United States is not known, but that some marchistic sympathizers are in the city and hat desperate measures are to be resor in order to avenge the decision rendered by the Supreme Court, by which the seven postles of anarchy in Chicago are conlemned to be executed Nov. 11, seems quite ertain. The object of the displeasure of the would-be abrogators of government is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and already have the missaries of death and destruction com-nenced their infernal work. To have been put into practical execution so soon after the decision had been publicly announced necessarily argues that prepara-tions had been made and everything ar-

THE DIABOLICAL WORK immediately after their doom had been pronounced by the court. The mail service of the United States was to be made the whicle of destruction that identification might be the less probable and the apprehension of the friends less certain. Every precaution was evidently taken to surround those engaged in the nefarious scheme with security from arrest that another coterie of governmental distroyers might not be sent to join their condemned brethern in Chicago and adorn the ends of as many hemp nooses as there are flends engaged in this diabolical work.

Chief Justice Walte had JUST PINISHED HIS DINNER

JUST FINISHED HIS DINNER

Iast evening when, at 6:30, a call at his house was made by a special delivery mesenger of the city postoffice, bearing in his hands an innocent pasteboard box addressed to him. The family had not risen from the dinner table when the servant handed the box to the Chief Justice. He cursorily glanced at the address and being satisfied that it was intended for him he proceeded to open it. What the Chief Justice thought when he perceived the nature of the machine sent to him he very judiciously keeps to himself, but no man could receive so palpable an instrument of death and not start with terror. It is related that the Chief Justice very effectually concealed his emotions even from his family, and evinced neither surprise or fear. He removed the

BOX WITH ITS DANGEROUS CONTENTS
from the room, and immediately rejoined
his family, betraying no emotion.

The infernal machine was an ingeniously
contrived device which but for a mere accident, not foreseen by the sender, failed
to accomplish its purchase. It was enclosed in an ordinary bristol board box
which had formerly been used as a receptacle for a highly illuminated boilday
edition of extracts from Tennyson's works.
The trade stamp on the box itself, which is
about 10 inches in length by 6 in width,
and less than one-quarter of an inch in
depth, bore the words "Beauties of Tennyson" in large type, printed in
red ink, while on the corner was the word
"Alligator," in smaller type, designating BOX WITH ITS DANGEROUS CONTENTS red ink, while on the corner was the word "Alligator," in smaller type, designating the style of binding. There was no trade mark, price, or stampon the box by which it can be ascertained from which city it came or what firm had sold such a box. There is not even a mark of any nature or description giving the maker of the box, nor is there any evidence tending to show that any

SUCH MARKS HAD BREN OBLITERATED.

In the selection of the box itself great
care must have been exercised to have secured one which would never lead to the
identification of the purchaser. Marks
which would naturally be overlooked or
never considered by a casual purchaser
were absent. Were any such marks in existence some clew might have been obtained
which would finally lead to the identification of the purchaser.

Some attention was also paid to the inscribing of the address. In a neat hand,
sylently written by some person accuatomed to writing frequently, was this address: OH MARKS HAD BEEN OBLITERATED.

STAMPS. To the HON. CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, No. 1415 I at. N. W.,

THE BODY OF THE ADDRESS was written in a free, flowing hand, evidently by a man, but where the words "Important papers" were leastribed there was an attempt at half printing and half manuscript. Some precision was also used in affixing the stamp, as the five 2-cent stamps, of the latest issue, the green, were placed in a very methodical straight line, in the upper right hand corner. Immediately under them was the regular blue special delivery stamp. In cancelling the stamps the elliptical cancel, so familiar to Wesbingionians and athers receiving mail deposited in the city postofice, with the words "Washington" filling out the upper sweep of the ellipse and "D. C." the lower, while the date

stamp was in the center. In impressing the stamp the clerk had used safficient force to break one edge of the box, and by this mere accident

DISARRANGED THE ENTIRE MACHINE.

Just to the left of the stamps was the postoffice record of the special delivery service in fractional form, being 2953-14, the numerator representing the number of the message and the denominator the number of the message of the service, at the hour the package was deposited—6 p. m.—was William T. Turpin, in accordance with the rule of the department the package was picked up as soon as deposited, stamped, and entrusted to Hickey, who immediately carried it to the residence of the Chief Justice.

The machine itself consists of a glass tube blown somewhat in the shape of a siphon. It was so constructed that the clower portion of it rested flat against the edge of the box, the ordinarily discharging orifice being flush with the corner where the edges join. It sweeps around until the other orifice reaches about half way up the opposite side. It is securely

FASTENED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX, and in this respect as much care was taken DISARRANGED THE ENTIRE MACHINE.

PASTENED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX, and in this respect as much care was taken as in every other detail, so that the explosive would not be discharged by concussion or jaring. A piece of paper heavily mucliaged was pressed over the tube just at the curve and securely fastened to the bottom. This, with the pressure against the side, held the madning firmly in position. The tower portion of the tube was covered with a substance which might have been paper or cloth. This also was covered with something which looked like nucliage. The object of this was not known, either to the police or any of the parties who saw the machine. Then commences a black liquid substance of which no one has any knowledge, and the nature of which is unknown. This liquid substance runs up to the point where the paper is pasted to the bottom of the box, and then begins the really infernal and DANGEROUS PART OF THE CONTRIVANCE.

DANGEROUS PART OF THE CONTRIVANCE.

The liquid is prevented from flowing upward through the tube by means of a percussion cap, the head of which forms the barrier. The remainder of the sipon, about 1½ inches, is filled with pulverized giant powder of a coarse grain usually known as the Atias brand. The upper orifice is then closed with a pasty substance of inky blackness and evidently had been immersed in a liquid very similar to that which is in the body of the tube. From this pasty substance runs a wire which extends to the curve of the siphon, and is there passed through an ordinary office rubber band, which in turn is connected with the edge of the box by means of a mucliaged paper similar to that which fastens the machine to the bottom of the box. This band served the purpose of expansion, giving it an elasticity which would cause a tension on both rubber and wire, and thus pulling on the wire discharge the cap. Another wire was then twisted around the first one, and this connected with a hooked piece of sheet steel which was fastened to the cover of the box.

THE INTENTION OF THE DESIGNER.

THE INTENTION OF THE DESIGNER.

of the machine was that when the cove had been lifted off the box the hook would pull on the first wire, thus giving a strain to the second one, which was connected with the percusaion cap. This latter strain would explode the cap and cause the discharge of the machine, and the discharge of the machine, and the discharge of the liquid, which is presumably in connection with the glant powder, the sangerous and deadly portion of the device. In the disgonally opposite corner of the box from the machine itself was an ordinary pin. It apparently has no connection with the machine itself, but was left in there by oversight. It does not seem possible that the pin has anything to do with the deadly missive.

THE INFERNAL PLOT MISCARRIED by the merest accident. When the post-

THE INFERNAL PLOT MISCARRIED by the merest accident. When the post-office clerks had taken the box to cancel the stampe, an evidently heavy impression was given. This broke the edgenof the box, which in turn dislodged the hook connecting the wire with the top of the box. This hook having been removed from the socket all tension and strain was removed, and the danger from opening the box averted.

The discovery of the attempt was made in a peculiar manner, and one which will bear investigation. A gentleman who is connected more or less in Newspaper Row, and occasionally discovers some startling sensation in the fertility of his imatinative powers first gave word of it. He says he was in the post-office them to the startling them to the startling them to the says he was in the posttive powers first gave word of it.

He says be was in the postoffice at about 6 o'clock, and there noticed
a gentleman, who was standing at a desk
addressing a package. Having occasion to
reach over this man's shoulder for a pen
he noticed the address on the package,
which was that of

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE. He paid no particular attention to it at be time, but as he walked down the street He paid no particular attention to it at the time, but as he walked down the street he thought possibly something of a mysterious plot might be on foot and he determined to investigate. His thoughts naturally ran to anarchists, so he hied Minself to the residence of the Chief Justice, and there inquiries if any box of the description given had been received. He received a negative reply, but was not content to be so summarily dismissed. Thereupon he returned to Newpaper Row and informed C. M. Pepper, of the Chicago Tribune, and Robert Wynne, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, of his suspicious. They determined to investigate, and went to the house of the Chief Justice. Here the two gentlemen were informed that such a machine had been sent. They examined it closely and came to the conclusion that there was nothing of a hoax about it, but that a desperate and disbolical plot had been made on the life of the Chief Justice. After making a thorough investigation they

DETERMINED TO NOTIFY THE FOLICE.

Receiving the Chief Justice's consent they took the machine and hurried with it in a cab to police beadquarters where it was entrusted to the care of Sergeant Hollinberger. He also made a thorough examination and came to the conclusion that the attempt was a deliberate one and at once repaired to the house of the Chief Justice. Here a long consultation was held, the Chief Justice holding to the opinion that it was a hoax, but the officer inslated that the attempt was genuine and the machine deadly in its nature. Whatever passed between the Chief Justice and the sergeant, and whatever plan of action, if sny, was agreed on, the sargeant religiously refuses to disclose, but from his determined manner it is evident that the whole affair will be sifted to the bottom, and if possible the secondrela captured and punished. The sargeant religiously refuses to disclose, but from his determined manner it is evident that the whole affair will be sifted to the bottom, and if possible the secondrela captured and punished. The sargeant returned to headquarters and made a closer study of the machine. The more he examined it the more thoroughly convinced did he become of its deadly nature. He was quite anxious to experiment with it, and were it not that the machine is wanted in evidence he would have taken it out to the city hall park and exploded it.

There is one mysterious feature about the whole business, and that is that the newspaper man can give no description—not even in general terms—of the persons whom he alleges to have seen in the postoffice addressing the package. He cannot tell whether he was tall or short, lean or stout, white or colored. He has no idea what kind of clothing he wore, or of anything whatever by which a clue could be obtained.

whatever by which a clue count is of tained.

The porice will devote their energies to hunting down the villains. Not a point will be missed by which evidence can be obtained. The record of parties who may be liable to suspicion will be thoroughly investigated, and the whole machinery of the police force devoted to ferreting out the horrible crime. The newspaper man may find that will be cempelled to answer to a rigid investi ation as possibly something of a tangible nature may be extracted from him.

Accidental Shooting Not Criminal. CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—In the case of Frank

SPIES BEGS FOR M CRCY.

He Appeals for Executive Clemency

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 -The event at the county jail this morning was a conference of nearly half an hour between Capt. Black, L. S. Oliver, and the seven doomed au-archiste. After the conclusion of the conference, Capt. Black refused to make publie the matter under discussion. He said that he expected to leave for Springfield with the petition of amnesty on Monday night. To the inquiry whether he hoped for elemency be replied: "I am always a hopeful man. I will hope until there is no longer any ground for it—when there can only be grief for the seven men murdered

only be grief for the seven men murdered by the law."

"There has been a good deal of talk about the possibility of suicide by these men. What do you think of t?" was asked.

"They couldn't be hired to take their own lives. Not a man of them would do so; not one. If they wished to do so nothing would be easier. But I tell you that if their cells were filled with deadly weapons and they had polsons more dreamy and subtle than Lethe, they would scorn to use them. They are not common scoundrels, who would try to cheat the gallows. There is no ignominy in the scaffoid for them. If they must die, they would prefer to be strangled by the organized robbery they sought to overthrow than to slink out of the world like cowards."

The sheriff has already begus the building of the scaffoid on which it is intended to hang the anarchists. Carpenters were busy this afternon working on the pieces which go to make up the machine of death, and will not be long before the gallows will be ready. This is regarded in some quarters as significant of Mr. Matson's belief that the governor will not interfere.

This afternoon Dr. Schmidt, Frank Stanber, and George Schilling, all prominent in the endeavors that have been made to secure leniency for the anarchists, visited Angust Spies at the jall. They had a paper wifth they handed to him, and an earnest conversation took place. The anarchist appeared reluctant to do what the men were advising, and Stanber was heard to say: "This is the last chance."

After more talk and gesticulations Spies finally called for a pen and signed his name

and Stauber was heard to say: "This is the last chance."

After more talk and gesticulations Spies finally called for a pen and signed his name to the mysterious paper.

Two full companies of police—fifty-four men in all—have been stationed at the jail, where they will remain until after the execution of the anarchists. Each man is armed with a loaded Winchester rifle. Everything is quiet about the city.

Mrs. Parsons commenced the sale of her book this afternoon, and soon a great crowd bad collected in the street, effectually blocking the thoroughfare. Cardrivers and truckmen stormed, swore, and raved, but to no effect. A policeman finally arrested her, but it was decided she had a right to sell her wares. She returned, and again commenced business. When she concluded she had sold 5,000 books at 5 cents a coppy.

and again commenced business. When she concluded she had sold 5,000 books at 5 cents a coppy.

The Amnesty Association unsuccessfully tried to procure a hall to-day for a meeting to be held Saturday evening. The petitions for clemency are still pouring in with numerous signatures. The Arbeiter Zeitung to-day censures the Supreme Court for the decision and says the verdict was dictated by capitalists.

August Spica, Samuel Fielden, and Nicholas Schwab signed a petition this afternoon humbly begging the governor to commute their sentences. These three of the seven condemned men are the only ones who have not written letters to the governor stating that they would not accept commutations of their sentences, and that all efforts in that direction were without their sanction. The signatures of Fielden and Schwab were secured this morning by Capt. Black and L. D. Oliver, who visited the prisoners at the jail and had private conferences with them. All sort of entreaties were adopted to get Spice to sign the petition, but he resolutely refused to do so, as did also Lingg, Engel, Fischer, and Parsons. At 3:30 p. m. the same petitions were brought to the jail by Dr. Schmidt, Alderman Frank Stauber, and H. Linnemeyer, with permission from the sheriff to confer with the condemned men. Geo. Schilling strived later and joined the party. It was plain that Spice had weakened since the morning conference. He read the petition over several times. After an hour's pleading Spice said: "Well, give me a pen," and with a flourish his name was appended below. The visitors then turned their attention to the others who have written latters decilining executive clemency. George Schilling talked long and carnestly with Parsons, but seemed to make petitors. deciling executive clemency. George Schilling talked long and earnestly with Parsons, but seemed to make no impression upon him. Lingg absolutely rafused to consider the topic. He and Engle talked together, and frequently smiled. Fischer seemed to be in doubt as to what he should

together, and frequently smiled. Fischer seemed to be in doubt as to what he should do. Frank Stauber paid him special attention, and occasionally patted him on the back in an encouraging way, but he did not relent from the position which he had previously taken. It is understood that there were three petitions submitted, each differently worded. One was signed by Spies, Fielden, and Schwab, but none of them suited the other four men. The party promised to call again to-morrow and renew their application. "We have won more than half our battle in getting the signature [of Spies," said Frank Stauber in leaving the jail, "and we hope to be successful with the rest to-morrow."

George Francis Trainsent seven packages of fruit to the condemned men to-day with a \$5 note attached to each.

CHICAGO CLUB BURNED OUT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 .- It was nearly 4 o'clock this morning when fire was discovered in the Chicago Club, in Monroe street, directly opposite the ladies' entrance to the Palmer

the Chicago Club, in Monroe street, directly opposite the ladies' entrance to the Palmer House. By the time the first relay of engines had rattled up to the fire the flames had spread throughout the fifth floor and were bursting from the windows on all aldes, while signs of fire could be seen on the fourth floor. A general alarm was promptly turned in, and in fifteen minutes a score of engines, hook and ladder trucks, and hose carts thundered down the street and elattered up to the fire. A wild paule followed at the Palmer House. At the windows on Monroe street appeared a hundred frightened faces, peering into the streets, and at the sight of the steamers a rush for escape followed, under the impression that the hotel was on fire. Half clad ladles and gentlemen tumbled out into the balls and shrieked wildly for help.

All the bell boys were promptly sent to the clerks succeeded in calming the pane, though many of the guests refused to return to their rooms until the hose carts had recised up their hose and, with the aid of the clerks succeeded in calming the pane, though many of the guests refused to return to their rooms until the hose carts had recised up their hose and, with the other apparatus, had started home. Half a dozen club members and as many womes who are employed about the club were saleep in the building at the time. They had no warning of the flames until the firemen rushed into their apartments and pulled them out bodily. Every one was taken out astely.

The fire started on the fifth floor, in the kitchen, from a defective flue it is supposed, or a carelessly smothered fire in the range.

The loss to the club will be \$30,000.

Reception to Admiral Vigues.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 — French Vice Consul Vosion and a number of French citisens proceeded down the river to meet the French flagship Minerve. Admiral Vigues received the visitors, and expressed his piessure at the cordial reception tendered him. On sighting League island navy yard a satiste of twenty-one guns was fired from the frigate, which was responded to by the League Island battery, in honor of Admiral Vigues. Hundreds of persons lined the river banks and saluted the flagship.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Graphic has been soid to a syndicate of Philadelphia and New York capitaints on a basis of \$250,000. Event of the Philadelphia Times, is to be its editor. It is to be an independent permeatic paper.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MISTAKE.

HIS MISSION TO AMERICA WILL NOT ADVANCE HIS FAME.

His Friends and Most Ardent Supporters Believe That in Accepting the Fisheries Commission Appointment the Dissident Londey Has Blundsred.

LONDON, Nov. 8. - The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has evidently not added any-thing to his political fame or advanced at all his diplomatic statts by undertaking his mission to America. Even his friends admit, to themselves at least, that his going was a mistake, and if he had listened to the advice that was given him-perphaps nore hinted at than spoken—by his friends. se certainly would not have undertaken to secome the arbitrator in so delicate a controversy as the fishery question between two great nations. The Daily News prints o-day in full the drastic article published by the Toronto Globe in reference to Mr. Chamberlain, as well as the criticisms on this gentleman by other Canadian news-papers. The News, referring to these strictures, says that it, nevertheless, hopes that the Americans, despite the follies of Mr. Chamberlain, will accord him a reception worthy the queen's representative, and that he will be treated with the courtesy that such a representative should ex-

The News also hopes that all the commissioner's inflaming harangues will be buried in oblivion and that his mission will be ac-

The News also hopes that all the commissioner's infaming harangues will be buried in oblivion and that his mission will be accomplished with success.

Mr. O'Brien's friends are very much excited and disappointed over his confinement in Tullamore jail, as this move on the part of the government removes the doughty editor from all possible advantage he might possess by being nearer his Iriends. Thus far the prisoner has successfully resisted submitting to prison discipline, but this resistence cannot be long continued and he must eventually yield to superior power or else evoke for himself the supreme sacrifice—and that means death.

True, he has said that sooner than submit he would die, but his friends would not permit his actual self-sacrifice, and, too, Mr. O'Brien's better judgment would show him that his services to his country are too valuable to throw away for a point of this kind. But it is yet possible that he will not be compelled to obey the rules that are ordered for the discipline of criminals.

Mr. Balfour attended the cabinet meeting to-day. He looks quite ill. He explained the workings of the crimes act, and Lord Ashburne presented the legal aspects of various cases.

The Tullamore medical medical committee has expressed aympathy for O'Brien and requested the jailer to treat humanely the eight political prioners in the jail.

In acknowledging the receipt of resolutions, Lord Salkburr says be is glad to receive resolutions deprecating the efforts of Gladatone and his friends in supporting organizations for lawlessness and crime.

The Home Rule Association of England has adopted resolutions of sympathy with Editor O'Brien and decided to continue the agitation in Ireland.

United Ireland prints two columns of reports of suppressed league meetings. It characterizes the removal of O'Brien to Tullamore as an outrage, and says it was done on behalf of the landlords. Heuceforth the people will make the landlords hoatages for O'Brien's safety. The plan of campaign will become a weapon of vengeance.

The T

campaign will become a weapon of vengeance.

The porte has displayed some uneasiness over the recent interview between Prime Minister Crispi and Prince Bismarck. Bismarck has assured the sultan that Germany will not share in any enterprise which threatens the integrity of Turkey.

The Hamburg American Packet Company have contracted for a fast steamer 460 feet in length, 56 feet beam, and of 12,500 horse power.

400 feet in length, 56 feet beam, and of 12,500 horse power.

The Truro Cathedral was opened to-day by the Prince of Wales.

This is the first cathedral built in England by the Established Church since the reformation. A throng of distinguished people attended the ceremonies which were for postug. The day was pleasant.

An explosion of fire damp occurred this morning in a lead mine at Matlock, county of Derby. Twenty-five men were in the pit at the time. Five dead bodies have atready been recovered.

the police area suppression of all nationalist vigorous suppression of all nationalist meetings and instructing the police not to meetings and instructing the police not to meetings and instructing the police not to give way to or compromise with the leaguers. The cell in Tullamore jail which Mr. O'Brien has been placed in is eight feet long and six feet wide. He slept last night on a plank bed. He has given warning to the governor of the jail that he will refuse to do mental offices, wear the prison garb, or associate with criminals. The governor will await official notification from the general prisons board before enforcing their decision that Mr. O'Brien should be treated as an ordinary prisoner.

MINISTER M'LANE AND THE ANARCHISTS, PAIUS, Nov. 3.—Mr. McLane, United States minister, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of a communication from M. Paus, Nov. 3.—Mr. McLane, United States minister, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of a communication from M. Barodet, president of the extreme left in the chamber of deputies, to the governor of illinois praying for elemency for the condemned Chicago anarchista, says: "I have already informed you that the death penalty in the United States is limited to common law crimes, and that it is never exercised for political offences. While feeling that it is necessary to point to this distinction I do not hesitate to say that I am interested in any step to spare human life. I have cabled to the governor of illinois calling his attention to your dispatch."

The chamber to-day refused to suspend debate on the financial question to hear a report in the Caffarel scandal. Debate on the report has been fixed for Saturday.

On the promise of M. Rouvier to reduce the cost of the conversion of the rentes to 1,500,000 france his finance bill was passed 375 to 164.

The Johrnal des Debats says a strong coalition has been formed to oppose the government's proposal to convert the 41 per cent. rentes into 3 per cents. The question will be discussed in the chamber of deputies to-day.

Debate on the proposal to convert the 41 per cent. into 3 per cent. rentes was begun in the chamber to-day. MM. Faige and Soubeyran admitted the expediency of the proposal, but disapproved the ministry's method of bringing it about. They declared it really contemplated a loan under another name. Premier Rouvier pointed out the advantages of the measure, and said the government would adhere to the bill. He demanded the adoption of the bill. The measure will not be made a cabinet question.

BUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY. NUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The Political Correspondence confirms the report of Russian military activity on the frontier. The same paper asserts that the agricultural and commercial crisis is increasing throughout the empire. As an instance it mentions that the Agrarin Bank, of Moscow, recently put up at auction 450 estates from which it was impossible to pay interest on the mortgages. The management of the Oriental Museum here has a series of public lectures for the benefit of young merchants desiring to become acquainted with the trade needs of foreign countries, including India, America, and Africa.

The Pressmen Stand by the Printers

Lee's Case Postponed Aguin.
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The case of Wm Raiph
Lee, accused of attempting to murder Banker

EQUITABLE C. B. ASSOCIATION.

Eighth Annual Report-Large Increase of Business New Hailding Office Quarters—But One Mortgage Fore-closed Since Commoncing of Business -Strength and Advantages of the As sociation-New Issue of Stock Tals

WARRINGTON, D. C. Nov. 2, 1887. To the Stockholders of the Equitable Co

operative Building Association : In this report of the business transacted for the past twelve months, and the financial condition of the association at the close of its eighth year, will be found adable in carrying out, in a practical and sat-isfactory manner, the object for which the association was organized—that is, to en courage regular monthly savings of small amounts upon stock, which produces fair profits, and to make advances to purchase property at reasonable rates of interest and upon advantageous terms.

THE STRENGTH AND ADVANTAGES OF THE

upon advantageous terms.

THE STHENOTH AND ADVANTAGES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

As evidence of what the members have accomplished and succeeded in doing it the past year, by the opportunities offered them in the association, they have set uside from their incomes and pall into the association on their stock, at \$3.50 per share, \$343 120.37, while other members shave received advances to pay for property amounting to \$387,630.00. The average monthly receipts on stock were \$23,503.38, and the average mouthly advances were \$23,300.00. This is for one year. In the innety-six months the association has been doing business the total payments made by the members on stock have been \$1,507,607.73, at \$3.50 per share, of which \$314,447.50 has been returned to them, with \$43,230 50 carnings or profits therson.

This further demonstrates the strength of the association, and the correct plan upon which it is organized and conducted for the greatest benefit and advantage of the shareholders. It establishes a fact that is claimed for this method of systematic saving in small monthly installments, viz. that it has, in a substantial and practical manner, provided a way and added and encouraged its shareholders to successfully save, to the end, that when sufficient has been thus accumulated, whether to buy a bome or other property, or to embark in some business, or other investments or plans, they have been promptly paid by the association, principal and profits, and thus they have been enabled to succeed in the purpose they had in view in the beginning, toward which the efforts have been constantly directed.

It is asfe to say that now 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. of the amount returned to

efforts have been constantly directed.

It is age to say that now 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. of the amount returned to shareholders on their stock is for the purpose of purchasing or finish purchasing property. The remaining 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. is for making other contemplated investments or to meet various obligations and necessities.

dons and necessities.
INCREASE OF BUSINESS. INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

The receipts, advances to shareholders, number of active shares, capital stock and assets have all largely and steadily increased since our last annual report. The present assets are \$\$11,892.98, an increase of \$110,316.02 during the past year. The receipts during this time have been \$70,377.29, which is \$75,108.66 more than those of the last or any previous year. The monthly average during this year being \$59,106.44, against \$52,834.05 of last year. The total receipts in ninety-six months have been \$2,948,097.41, the average monthly receipts for the whole time being \$30,709.34. Expense of management has been at the rate of 2 1-10 per cent.

ACTIVE SHARES AND A NEW ISSUE.

ACTIVE SHARES AND A NEW ISSUE. The number of shares now on the books, advanced upon, is 896.4; the number not advanced upon, 10,334.7. The total number of active shares is 11,331.1. The 14th issue is now open for subscription, the first upon which commences in November, 1887.

1887.
The balance on hand the 15th day of October last was \$4,195 67, which has been awarded and was awaiting examination of titles and execution papers. BUT ONE MORTGAGE PORECLOSED.

The fact that the association has fore-closed but one mortgage since it organized and commencement of business, and then realized in full the amount due, shows the wonderful success the shareholders have experienced in paying for their property, and also the careful consideration and safe security obtained and held by the associa-tion for advances.

NEW BUILDING AND OFFICE QUARTERS.

In the last annual report it was stated that ground had been purchased on F street, that plans and specifications for a building had been drawn and adopted, and a contract had been entered into for its erection. Since then, the building has been finished, in a satisfactory and acceptable mauner, and the association moved in and took possession in June, 1887. In the same report it was said "that from the estimate made by the board there will be sufficient rooms subrented, over and above the main floor occupied by the association, to pay taxes, repairs, and insurance, and a good interest upon the amount invested, leaving the association, as preposed, their office quarters without cost."

The cost of the lot and building is \$80,768.75. There are twenty-six rooms to rent, of which twenty-four are occupied, producing a monthly rental return of \$359.49, showing the estimate of the board to have been correct, and that the association has secured a good, safe investment, as well as

been correct, and that the association has secured a good, safe investment, as well as suitable permanent quarters in which to properly transact its business, containing adequate vault and safe accommodations in which to deposit its valuable records, files, and securities, absolutely protecting them from destructions by fire or loss from other causes.

other causes.
Since the building has been occupied by the association in part, and the remainder rented, the board is more fully convinced that the stockholders were wise when they that the stockholders were wise when they authorized such a safe and profitable investment and empowered the board to purchase a lot and to build, at the annual meeting November, 1885. The lot and building, of course, constitute a part of the assets of the association, of which the value of every share is ascertained and fixed, and when surrendered the members are paid their proportion of the amount invested in the property.

erty.

After an experience of another year, more successful than any preceding, it occurs to us appropriate to quote the following from our last annual report, viz: "After curs to us appropriate to quote the following from our last annual report, viz: "After seven years of experience working under the constitution adopted by the association and the by-laws and rules framed for the proper conducting of our business, it has been demonstrated in a practical and conclusive manner the wisdom and accuracy of the plan and principle upon which the Equitable is operated and managed. While several years may yet be required to furnish a full experience of the greatest possibilities, under our constitution and plan, of what may and will be accomplished in carrying out the true object and purpose of the association for the equal advantage and benefit of all, we are nevertheless convinced that, with the same attention and efforts of the officers and directors in performing their respective duties, and with the same harmonious and thorough support given them by the shareholders, the association will be equally as successful in future as in the past, and there will be gained a ripe and reliable experience, by which ourselves and our successors, as officers and members, may always be safely guided."

By order of the board of directors.

THOMAS SOMERVILES,

President.

President.
Jso. Jov Edson, Secretary.
Officers for the ensuing year are: Thomas
Semerville, president; G. W. Cosilia, second
vice president; G. W. Cosilia, second
vice president; G. Joy Edson, secretary;
B. F. Fuller, H. H. Twombly, Lawrence
Gardner, Hon. Ellis Spear, Fred. W. Pratt,
Geo. W. Fisher, Thos. B. Cross, Jr., R. A.
Fish, G. W. Harkness, directors.

CHICAGO. Nov. 3.—Attorney General Hunt has filed suits against the Mutual Fire Associa-tion for \$5,000 damages and the Cauton Mu-tual Fire Insurance Company for \$1,000, Manu-facturers' \$5,000, and Lumbermans' \$5,000 for doing business in violation of law.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOVE

WHAT SOME PRINTERS SAY ABOUT SOME OTHER PRINTERS.

Wealth of Affection Displayed Las-Night by a Disgruntled Few-Disor ganized Organized Labor Talas With

Between forty and fifty employes of the government printing office, whose political beliefs were of the Democratic order, met last night in the room of the Maryland Democratic Association, No. 419 Tenth street. There was an evident lack of spon tanelty about the early part of the proceed frigs; there was an odor around as though something had been cut and dried; just the least suspicion, as it were, that the crowd had been drummed together at the call of some very astate Heutenant in the Democratic army whose political blas had completely spotled his union principles. Some of those present doubtless knew not a little of the "pipe" through the interior of which of the "pipe" through the interior of which Mr Benedict, of the government printing office, had been informed of the political shades of their fellow-workmen. The union was then, and evidently is now, but a necessary evil; the obligation of the Kuights of Labor, taken by nearly all of those present, was a dead letter.

The cause of the gathering was the passage at a labor meeting on the previous evening of the following resolution:

Maryiano.

E. C. Crump, of Virginia, was elected chairman, and the honors of the secretary's office was thrown upon W. B. McDaniels, of South Carolina. After taking his seat Mr. Crump congratulated himself on not having been caught in the trap so cunningly set; he took no part in the demonstration. He characterized Mr. Oyster as the "bose" of the outilt, and said he was a disciple of the George W. Curtis school. The secretary of the big meeting was a Republican "from way back," always true to lis colors. Mahoneites and Butlerites were numerous, but he said he didn't see a good oid Democrat anywhere on the programme. numerous, but he said he didn't see a good old Democrat anywhereon the programme. He said he had no use for Judge Snell, but in the Krause boycott case he had only enforced the law. He, however, thought there were plenty of Democratic lawyers in the city who could fill the judge's place and draw his salary.

Mr. Simpson, of New York, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting hat the services of E. W. Oyster should be discused with under this administration.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be minished to Bon. T. E. Benedict and to the

Reserved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to Bon. T. K. Benedict and to the press.

A committee on resolutions, composed of J. K. Seagraves, of Illinots; John C. Coheane, of Pennsylvania, and Sam Mullen, of Maryland, was appointed, and the foregoing resolutions were placed in their keeping. They then retired with much dignity and not a little paper to formulate resolutions that must shake labor and politics to their foundations.

While the committee was struggling with its feelings, and endeavoring to evolve from its internal consciousness something particularly startling, Mr. Gardner, of West Virginia, and W. J. Frizzell, of Maryland, poured out the vials of their wrath upon everything that was out of reach and beyond the sound of their respective voices. Mr. Frizzell said he respected President Cleveland as a man, but not as a Democrat. He said the President was guilty of ingratitude to those who had stinted themselves that they might suitscribe to the campaign fund which pulled him through in his own state. He attacked the President for having kept the late public printer, Mr. Rounds in the regular old-fashioned Democratic style; he talked loudly of corruption and dishonesty under Mr. Rounds, but falied to produce any proofs. Mr. Oyster was alabor agitator. He didn't think Mr. Benedict was doing all he might to cleanse the government printing office of its Republican impurity. "Why," he continued "ine is retaining in power a Republican—a man from Maryland—whose heart is as black as it was when he tyrannized over the employes during Grant's administration; I refer to Capt. Brian." [Loud applause.] He then proceeded to descend to minor personalities of an exceedingly smail nature, and concluded without saying anything on the subject which had called the meeting together.

The committee on resolutions, having

ogether.
The committee on resolutions, having ion of independence, reported the follow

concluded the formulation of their declaration of independence, reported the following:

Whereas a large number of the printers composing Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, were induced to take part in the parade and demonstration on yesterday evening, understanding from the announcement of its president that the same was simply to show the strength of the labor cause in the District of Columbia, and/to have no political significance whatever, and

Whereas after marching in the parado, lending our sid to a magnificent display, speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing Senator Jackson, the Democratic candidate for governor of Maryland, as an enemy of organized labor, and asking the laboring classes to vote against him, and thereby secure his defeast therefore be it.

Resolved That it its the sense of this meeting of printers and laboring men here assembled that the idea of this demonstration was accheme of the Republican leaders of the state of Maryland and successfully consummated, so far as our union is concerned, by E. W. Cyster, August Donath, A. P. Marston, S. H. Bell, and E. M. Blace.

Resolved, That we recognize this scheme of the said Oyster, Donath, Marston, Bell, and Blake as deceptive, misleading, and as an attempt to make our union as a body as unically to the Republican sencess in the states of Maryland, Virginia, New York, and Ohlo, through the mask of labor, and therefore denounce the action as unworthy of union men.

**Additional resolutions were also reported as follows:

Resolved, That we, Democratic workmen, do

Additional resolutions were also reported as follows:

Resalved, That we, Democratic workmen, do heartily sympathize with all legitimate efforts to ameliorate the condition of workingmen, and workingwomen by fair and honess means at all times and in all places, do denounce in inqualified terms the occasion which brought forth this condemnatory resolution to tarnish the good name and injure the prospects of a good and loyal Democrat of the state of Maryland. We hold that its passace at those moetings was uncalled for, entirely innecessary to accomplish the purpose for which the femonstration was gotten up, and sepacially since District workingmen have no voice in the political affairs of the state at targe.

Whereas the Hon, E. E. Jackson, in a letter published previous to the Battimore mayoratly election, explained his position in regard to the working people of Maryland and showed that he was slaways their true friend and benefactor, and that the working people in general have no cause of complaint samins him.

That it is the sense of this meeting that the resolution of censure against Mr. Jackson is suntagonistic to the constitution of the Knights of Labor and does great injustice to a worthy man, and we do hereby denounce said resolution and who are stabbing it continually in the back under the mischlevous cloak of "labor reform."

The committee reported unfavorably o The committee reported unfavorably on Mr. Simpson's resolution, so it was informally tabled, while the others, amid the noisy applause of the crowd—Democrats who had always been Democrats and some Democrats who had not long ago been Republicans—were adopted with but one dissenting voice, and he, possibly, as the chairman suggested, was a boy. Boys were usaful enough to swell the size of the meeting, but they were no good when it came to voting. After a vote of thanks had been given the Maryland Association for the use of the room, and Mr. Isaacs, of that body, had delivered a noisy address, the meeting adjourned.

Entertaining the Peace Commission.
PITEBURG, Nov. 3.—The English peace complession, who are guests of Andrew Carnegio,
pent the day in visiting the verious industries
in the line of the West Pennsylvania railroad.

More Water for Western Union. New York, Nov. 3.—The capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been

DEFYING THE IRONCLADS. Edmund L Zalinski, Inventor of th

Dynamite Gun. Gen. Benet. Gen. Duane, Gen. Kilton, Maj. Adame, Capt. Smith, and a number of others listened, with much apparent in-terest yesterday, to Lieut. Zalinski as he explained, at the ordnance bureau, the



The inventer of this terrible thing was born of Polish parents in Poland, in the neighborhood of 40 years ago. His whole lie has been speat on this continent, with the exception of the first four years. The war had been four years in progress when, then a mere youth, he joined the federal army as an aide on Gen. Nelson Miles's staff. He was made second lieutenant of artillery at the close of the war. For the last twenty years he has held the rank of irret lieutenant. A hard student, he was for three years and a half professor of military science at the Institute of Technology, Boston. His experiments at Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, have been in progress about two years, previous to which he was for six months at Willet's Point, receiving torpedo instruction under Gen. Abbott. He has experimented in the use of dynamite as an agent in warfare for about four years, having been detailed to that work by Secretary of War Lincoln in 1883, The inventer of this terrible thing was

THE ELKS' SOCIAL

Captures Their Friends, Who Are Auxlous for a Repetition.

Washington Lodge of Eiks last night inaugurated at their hall, Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, their monthly social for the coming winter. The hospitality of this order is well known, and that of Wash-

this order is well known, and that of Washington Lodge as a host is very proverbial in
this District. Last night was not an exceptional case, but, if anything, the members
were more attentive to their guests than
usual, to see that all possible was done to
make the evening pase pleasantly. Another
reason assigned was that it was the opening
social, and there was good ground for wanting to make the event complete and satisfactory in every respect.

If numbers and an excellent programme
are indicative of success then it is safe to
assert that the Eliks start out on their
winter campaign booming, and their
monthly socials will be anticipated with
delight and greatly enjoyed by those fortunate enough to be participants. Among
the invited guests were noticed some of the
most prominent business and public men of
the city. The programme included vocal
and instrumental music, recitations, dancing, and story telling, and it was after midnight before the party separated. In leaving many kind expressions were heard for
the Elks, especially those of Washington,
and "hurry up that next social" were parting words.

A Discriminating Council The Treasury Department is informed that the United States consul at Florence, Italy, refused to give the necessary certifiente for copies of works of art exported to United States, except in cases where they are copies of the works of Grecian and Roman artists. A case in point is where he refused to give such certificate for a marble statue imported by Messrs. Baldwin, Bros. & Co., of New York, which was a copy of a green, entitled McGuid and Payche it. & Co., of New York, which was a copy of a group entitled "Cupid and Psyche," exe-cuted by Canova. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State in a letter saying that the practice of the consul is in direct conflict with a decision of the Supreme Court and the retulations of the Treasury Department, which make no restrictions whatever in re-gard to works of art as to the nationality of the original artist.

E. Belknap, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, of New Orleans, complains to the interstate com-Orleans, complains to the interstate commerce commission of unjust discrimination against mercantile interests of New Orleans shown by the Vicksburg, Streveport and Pacific rallroad, the discrimination being in favor of New York and Philadelphia shippers. A case is cited in which a charge of 52 cents a hundred was made on a New Orleans shipment to Monroe, La., 310 miles, while the same class of merchandise was brought from New York over 1,100 miles for 82 cents per hundred.

A Pleasant Evening Company. There was a pleasant company at 933 M street northwest last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Hines, and those present enjoyed themselves greatly. Among those noticed were Misses Jennie, May, and Gertle Hines, Mesars. Jones. Atkins, Anderson, Hyatt, King, Carroll, Lackey, Phillips, and Prof. J. Vinson Wiggins, of Brownwood, Tex.

Pension Forger Convicted. The pension bureau is in receipt of information that on Wednesday last, at Indianapolis, Dr. J. H. McQuoin, alias McConn, was convicted of forgery and fraud upon the pension bureau, and was remanded for sentence. The case was worked up and the arrest made by Special Examiner J. E. Jacobs.

Heavy Pension for Bilindness.

Joseph Fuller, a seaman in the United States navy, residing at Newburyport, Mass., has been allowed a pension for total blindness from Oct.

7, 1863, payable at the Boston agency. The grat payment is \$13,085.

A Mexican Bandit Captured. A Mexican Bandit Captared.

Rio Grands Ciry, Tex., Nov. 5.—Pasuelos, a noted Mexican bandit, was captured at Guardado, Mexico, Toessiay evening, together with two associates. They were taken to Camargo, where, it is said, Pasuelos will be shot to-day. It had been ascertained that Pasuelos was one of the bandits who sacked the rich Alaka ranch on the San Juan river, above Camargo, two weeks 250.

Commercial Union With Canada-New York, Nov. 3.—The chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution inviting arguments for and against commercial union with Canada. The resolutions also promise to have the influence of the chamber used for a sneedy adjustment of the fisheries question. The recut sentiments of Mr. Joseph Chamberiam on the subject prompted the resolutions.

MACON, GA. Nov. 3.—Jefferson Davis and family left in a special car for Beauvoir this morning, being eacorted by the Macon volun-teers. There was no demonstration. Mr. Da-vis appeared as well as usual.

Jefferson Davis Leaves for Home.

Vernon Bros. Paying in Pull. New York, Nov. 3.—Vernon Bros., paper manufacturers, are paying all their Habilities as they mature. They decline to state how badly they were involved by Scott's defalca-

STAMPED ALMOST TO DEATH.

MAN'S HEAD AND FACE CRUSHED IN

Benry Lipscomb's Drunken Words Exeite the Anger of J. F. Sailivan-Far a Blow With a Reick His Life Page the Penalty.

Georgetown last night added one to the quota of horrible assaults of recent date, and what may be termed another murder, as the injured man is pronounced by the physician to be dying. It seems that Henry L. Lipscomb, a white man aged 41 years, went to the house of John F. Sullivan, 1031 Thirty first street, shortly after 8 o'clock isst night. After rapping at the door sometime, Miss Sullivan, a sister of John F, opened it and admitted Lipscomb.

"I want to know," said Lipscomb, "who that man was that was with you the other day."
I do not think that I am obliged to

that man was that was with you the other day."

"I do not think that I am obliged to tell," was the woman's reply.

During the conversation that followed John F Sullivan came in the house, and seeing Lipscomb askel who the man was, although he knew him very well. Lipscomb got angry, and the two men soon engaged in a quarrel. The former ran out of the house, picked up a brick, and re-entering the place threw the brick at Sullivan, striking him on the left arm. The latter instantly grabbed his assailant and with a blow of nis list knocked him down, then jumped upon him, stamped the man in his face and kicked him several times on the head. The light occasioned much excitement in the bright occasioned much excitement in the police were notified. Sullivan, after beating the man terribly, left the house and subsequently surrendered himself to the police. Dr. Moran attended Lipscomb and pronounced his injuries fatal. The wounded man was taken to the Emergency Hospiti, where Dr. Kuhn discovered that there were six deep cuts on the head, the left ear was nearly severed from the head, and the front of the face was mashed in. The man presented a horrible sight, and it was plainly seen by all that his life was fast bebing away. The wounds appeared as if made by a very heavy instrument instead of by a boot. The prisoner when locked up positively refused to talk, and withstood all efforts to have him answer questions. The police tried to get a clew to ascertain the cause of the difficulty, but all they could ascertain was that a feud of long standing existed between the men, and that Lipscomb, who has been drinking for a week or so, was under the influence of liquor at the time he came to the house. What made him ass the question that he did could not be learned nor could the object be understood. The lady was not intimate enough with the man to fully realize what he meant when he asked the question. She was much distressed over the occurrence, and could only speak between sobs.

MRS, CLEVELAND DRIVING.

MRS. CLEVELAND DRIVING.

he Bandles the Reins With the Prestdent Beside Her.

The turnout that Mrs. Cleveland drives a large bay horse and a road buggy. It seems the President purchased it for his own driving on country roads, and he prefers Mrs. Cleveland's driving and company to any only else. Mrs. Cleveland drove out to any only clae. Mrs. Cleveland drove out yesterday afternoon behind the seal browns. She wore a modified Gainsborough hat of black straw, trimmed with black velvet bands and bows and black plumes, a dress of very dark green cloth, and a jacket of black cloth, into the bosom of which was thrust the steam of a very fine American beauty rose. Mrs. Cleveland took up Mrs. Lamont, and the two friends drove for an hour.

TORPEDO STATION ACCIDENT.

Narrow Escape of the Men. NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3 .- Several officers nd-seamen of the torpedo station narrowly escaped death from a torpedo explosiou this afternoon. The usual experiments were conducted in the harbor, near the station, and several torpedoes had been successfully fred. The last one was a spare torpedo, and while this was being run out trom a boat, in which were seven or eight officers and men, it suddenly exploded before it had been immersed in the water. The shock was tremendous, startling the city and shaking the buildings slong the harbor front. The boat was badly stove and the men had to use much exertion to reach the wharf before she sauk. Only two of the men were injured, gunners who were in the bow of the boat. Both men were badly wounded in the side, being riddled with pieces of the torpedo. They also sustained severe body wounds and one of them has a rib broken. The injured men were attended by Surgeon Wise of the torpedo station and were then taken to Newport hospital. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it would seem that the officer in charge of the battery must have turned the current on too soon as the torpedo station and were then taken to read the course of the explosion is unknown, but it would seem that the turned the current on too soon as the tor-pedo could not have exploded unless the battery was on.

A RIVAL TELEGRAPH.

Capitalists Will Invest in It New York, Nov. 3 .- The report con-Chicago, to the effect that a new telegraph company in opposition to the Western Union was about to be organized, has at-tracted much attention in business circles. tracted much attention in business circles.
Manager Bates, of the Baltimore and Onlo
Company, now being operated by the
Western Union, stated to a reporter that he
had heard such a report several days ago,
but he had no personol knowledge of the
matter. Press Agent Somerville, of the
Western Union, thought there was little
foundation for the report, he added, "I do
not think Baltimore capitalists will be
foolish enough to put their money into a
new telegraph enterprise. They would
lose heavily and fail to establish a permanent business. The Baltimore and Oniopeople had such up-hill work in competing
with the Western Union that there is but
little encouragement for others to enter the

A New Administration Paper.

Aleasy, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A new administration newspaper is to be started. President
Cleveland has many warm supporters in this
city, and for some time they have fell sore over
the attitude of the Albany Times and Aryas,
toward Mr. Cleveland. Mayor John B.
Thacher and saveral capitalists have secured
control of the Union and intend making it an
out and out Cleveland organ.

A Cotton Steamer Burned. MEMPHIS, TRNN., Nov. 3.—The steamer Homes was burned yesterday. Her cargo consisted of 375 bales of cotton and some cotton seed. The vessel was valued at \$3,000.

New Gas Company for Chicago.
SPEINGPIELD, ILL., Nov. 3.—A license of incorporation was to-day issued to the Commonwealth Gas Company of Chicago, with a capical stock of \$500,000.

Part of the Bank's Funds Gone. QUESEC, CANADA, Nov. 3.—John C. Eng has bought for \$10,000 the residence he has occu-pied at Lake Beaufort.

DYNAMOGRAPH stock: 50 shares for sale at \$4.50; 1229 Pennsylvania avenue.

The Weathers For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Slightly warmer, fair weather, light to fresh westerly winds, increasing in force.

Thermometric reading—7 a. m., 55°; \$ p. m., 67°; 11 p. m., 51°; mean temperature, 51°; maximum, 57°; minimum, 56°; mean relative numidity, 53°; total precipitation,